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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/626,830	07/24/2003	John Ernest Sims	NWESTERN-08309	9231
75	590 01/11/2006		EXAM	INER
DAVID A. CASIMIR			BAUSCH, SARAE L	
MEDLEN & C.	ARROLL, LLP STREET		ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER	
SUITE 350			1634	
SAN FRANCI	SCO, CA 94105		D	_

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)		
Office Action Summary		10/626,830	SIMS ET AL.		
		Examiner	Art Unit		
		Sarae Bausch	1634		
The MAILIN Period for Reply	G DATE of this communication a	ppears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address		
A SHORTENED S WHICHEVER IS L - Extensions of time may after SIX (6) MONTHS - If NO period for reply is - Failure to reply within th Any reply received by th	ONGER, FROM THE MAILING be available under the provisions of 37 CFR rom the mailing date of this communication. specified above, the maximum statutory perice set or extended period for reply will, by state	PLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 1 MONTHODATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timed will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDONE ling date of this communication, even if timely filed.	N. mety filed n the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status					
2a) ☐ This action is 3) ☐ Since this ap	pplication is in condition for allow	July 2003. his action is non-final. vance except for formal matters, pro r Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4			
Disposition of Claims	;				
4a) Of the ab 5) ☐ Claim(s) 6) ☐ Claim(s) 7) ☐ Claim(s)		rawn from consideration.			
Application Papers			,		
10) The drawing(Applicant may Replacement	not request that any objection to the drawing sheet(s) including the corr	ner. ccepted or b) objected to by the ne drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se ection is required if the drawing(s) is ob Examiner. Note the attached Office	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ojected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority under 35 U.S	.C. § 119				
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
· 	n's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) e Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/6	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal I 6) Other:			

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

- 1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
 - I. Claims 1-3, drawn to method of identifying an individual predisposed to early rejection of kidney allograft, classified in class 435, subclass 6.
 - II. Claim 4, drawn to nucleic acid, classified in class 536, subclass 23.1.
 - III. Claim 8, drawn to method of treating a patient predisposed to an early kidney allograft rejection, classified in class 424, subclass 130.1.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

Inventions II and I&III are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the nucleic acid of group II can be used for in situ hybridization, nucleic acid purification, or overexpression of proteins, which is not required for group I or III. Furthermore, searching the inventions of group II and I &III would impose a serious burden because the search for a nucleic acid is not coextensive with a search for method of identifying an individual predisposed to early rejection of kidney allograft or a method of treating a patient predisposed to an early kidney allograft rejection.

Inventions of group I and III are biologically and functionally different and distinct from each other and thus one does not rend the other obvious. The methods of group I comprise steps

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which are not required for or present in the method: alerting or adjusting immunosuppressive therapy in a patient (group III). The end result of the methods are different: diagnosing predisposition to early kidney allograft rejection (group I) and treating a patient predisposed to early kidney allograft rejection by altering immunosuppressive therapy (group III). Thus, the operation, function, and effects of these different methods are different and distinct from each other. Therefore, the inventions of these different groups are patentably distinct. Furthermore searching the invention of group I and III would impose a serious burden because the search for a method of identifying an individual predisposed to early kidney allograft rejection is not coextensive with a search for a method of treating a patient predisposed to early kidney allograft rejection.

Additionally, group I and III named above is subject to further restriction. Applicant is required to further elect a specific allele or specific combination of alleles. Furthermore, for group I applicant is required to pick a primer or combination of primers (SEQ ID No. 1-6) that is associated with the chosen allele. This is NOT an election of species. Nucleotide sequences encoding different proteins are structurally distinct chemical compounds and are unrelated to one another. These sequences are thus deemed to normally constitute independent and distinct inventions within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. 121. Absent evidence to the contrary, each such nucleotide sequences are presumed to represent an independent and distinct invention, subject to restriction requirement pursuant to 35 USC 121 and 37 CFR 1.141. By statute, "[i]f two or more independent and distinct inventions are claimed in one application, the Commissioner may require the application to be restricted to one of the inventions." 35 U.S.C. 121. Pursuant to this statute, the rules provide that "[i]f two or more independent and distinct inventions are claimed

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in a single application, the examiner in his action shall require the applicant... to elect that invention to which his claim shall be restricted." 37 CFR 1.142 (a). See also 37 CFR 1.141(a). Searching more than one of the claimed patentably distinct sequences represents a serious burden to the office.

3. Additionally, group II named above is subject to further restriction. Applicant is required to further elect a specific primer set. This is NOT an election of species. Nucleotide sequences encoding different proteins are structurally distinct chemical compounds and are unrelated to one another. These sequences are thus deemed to normally constitute independent and distinct inventions within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. 121. Absent evidence to the contrary, each such nucleotide sequences are presumed to represent an independent and distinct invention, subject to restriction requirement pursuant to 35 USC 121 and 37 CFR 1.141. By statute, "[i]f two or more independent and distinct inventions are claimed in one application, the Commissioner may require the application to be restricted to one of the inventions." 35 U.S.C. 121. Pursuant to this statute, the rules provide that "[i]f two or more independent and distinct inventions are claimed in a single application, the examiner in his action shall require the applicant... to elect that invention to which his claim shall be restricted." 37 CFR 1.142 (a). See also 37 CFR 1.141(a). Searching more than one of the claimed patentably distinct sequences represents a serious burden to the office.

The examiner has required restriction between product and process claims. Where applicant elects claims directed to the product, and a product claim is subsequently found allowable, withdrawn process claims that depend from or otherwise include all the limitations of the allowable product claim will be rejoined in accordance with the provisions of MPEP §

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821.04. Process claims that depend from or otherwise include all the limitations of the patentable product will be entered as a matter of right if the amendment is presented prior to final rejection or allowance, whichever is earlier. Amendments submitted after final rejection are governed by 37 CFR 1.116; amendments submitted after allowance are governed by 37 CFR 1.312.

In the event of rejoinder, the requirement for restriction between the product claims and the rejoined process claims will be withdrawn, and the rejoined process claims will be fully examined for patentability in accordance with 37 CFR 1.104. Thus, to be allowable, the rejoined claims must meet all criteria for patentability including the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 101, 102, 103, and 112. Until an elected product claim is found allowable, an otherwise proper restriction requirement between product claims and process claims may be maintained. Withdrawn process claims that are not commensurate in scope with an allowed product claim will not be rejoined. See "Guidance on Treatment of Product and Process Claims in light of *In re Ochiai, In re Brouwer* and 35 U.S.C. § 103(b)," 1184 O.G. 86 (March 26, 1996). Additionally, in order to retain the right to rejoinder in accordance with the above policy, Applicant is advised that the process claims should be amended during prosecution either to maintain dependency on the product claims or to otherwise include the limitations of the product claims. Failure to do so may result in a loss of the right to rejoinder.

4. Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

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5. Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and the search required for Group I is not required for Group II-III, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

- 6. Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art because of their recognized divergent subject matter, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.
- 7. Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include an election of the invention to be examined even though the requirement be traversed (37 CFR 1.143).
- 8. Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sarae Bausch whose telephone number is (571) 272-2912. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 10am-7pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gary Jones can be reached on (571) 272-0745. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

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Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

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